

canned tomatoes at Shenandoah, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 17, 1933, by A. J. Harris, from Baltimore, Md., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Dogwood Brand Tomatoes."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for canned tomatoes, because of poor color, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard.

On April 6, 1933, A. J. Harris & Co., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21027. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 714 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30400. Sample nos. 32553-A, 32554-A, 32555-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On April 11, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 714 boxes of apples at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 27, 1933, by the Pacific Fruit & Produce Co., from Kennewick, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Snoboy Brand, Washington Apples, Sold by Snoboy-Pacific Distributors, Walla Walla, Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On April 21, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21028. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 25 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29809. Sample no. 28482-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On December 20, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on September 30, 1932, by Edwin H. House, from Saugatuck, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On April 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21029. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. v. 250 Bags of Cottonseed Meal and 80 Bags of Cottonseed Cake. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 29821. Sample no. 35927-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake, samples of which were found to contain less than 43 percent of protein, the amount declared on the label.

On or about February 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the